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YOUNG & THOMPSON			TIMORY, KABIR A	
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	10/536,965	ISOKOSKI ET AL.
	Examiner	Art Unit
	Kabir A. Timory	2611

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 05 November 2007.
- 2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 37-50,52-65,67,68,70-83,85,87,89 and 91 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 37-50,52-65,67,68,70-83,85,87,89 and 91 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on 31 May 2005 is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
 - a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Arguments

1. Applicant's request for reconsideration of the finality of the rejection of the last Office action is persuasive and, therefore, the finality of that action is withdrawn.

2. This office action is in response to the amendment filed on 11/50/2007. Claims 37, 52, 67, 70, and 82 are amended. Claims 37-50, 52-65, 67, 68, 70-83, 85, 87, 89, and 91 are pending in this application and have been considered below. Claims 84, 86, 88, 90, and 92 are cancelled.

Drawings

3. The drawings are objected to under 37 CFR 1.83(a). The drawings must show every feature of the invention specified in the claims. Therefore, the clock as recited in claims 37, 52, 67, 70, and 82 must be shown or the feature(s) canceled from the claim(s). No new matter should be entered.

Corrected drawing sheets in compliance with 37 CFR 1.121(d) are required in reply to the Office action to avoid abandonment of the application. Any amended replacement drawing sheet should include all of the figures appearing on the immediate

prior version of the sheet, even if only one figure is being amended. The figure or figure number of an amended drawing should not be labeled as "amended." If a drawing figure is to be canceled, the appropriate figure must be removed from the replacement sheet, and where necessary, the remaining figures must be renumbered and appropriate changes made to the brief description of the several views of the drawings for consistency. Additional replacement sheets may be necessary to show the renumbering of the remaining figures. Each drawing sheet submitted after the filing date of an application must be labeled in the top margin as either "Replacement Sheet" or "New Sheet" pursuant to 37 CFR 1.121(d). If the changes are not accepted by the examiner, the applicant will be notified and informed of any required corrective action in the next Office action. The objection to the drawings will not be held in abeyance.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

5. Claims 37-43, 49, 52-58, 64, 67, 68, 70-81 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Noreen et al. (US Pub. Number 2002/0183059) in view of Yamaguchi et al. (US Pub. Number 2002/0154699).

Regarding claim 37:

As shown in figure 1, Noreen et al. discloses a method for broadcasting a program the method comprising:

- broadcasting from a broadcasting system (figure 1, 102) a program over a broadcasting path of the broadcasting system (figure 1);
- transferring from a server broadcast program-associated data to a cellular radio network (paragraph 69, lines 39-44);
- transmitting from a base station (the ground station is interpreted as base station) (figure 1, 108) of the cellular radio network (paragraph 0083, lines 9-10) the broadcast program-associated data (paragraph 0045, lines 6-9) at a specific frequency defined for the cellular radio network (carrier frequency is interpreted as specific frequency) (paragraph 049, lines 5-8) in such a manner that the transmission of the broadcast program-associated data is synchronized with the broadcasting of the program (paragraph 0053, lines 20-33);
- and receiving with a subscriber terminal (the mobile unit is interpreted as subscriber terminal)(figure 11, 320, paragraph 0046, lines 1-5) of the cellular radio network the program and the broadcast program-associated data in such a manner that a program receiver of the subscriber terminal (figure 1, 324) receives from the broadcasting path of the broadcasting system the program (figure 1, paragraph 0046, lines 1-6) and a cellular radio network transceiver of the subscriber terminal (figure 15, 410) receives the broadcast program-associated data at a specific

frequency (carrier frequency is interpreted as specific frequency) (paragraph 0049, lines 5-8).

Noreen et al. discloses all of the subject matter as described above except for specifically teaching wherein the transmission of the broadcast programme-associated data is synchronized with the broadcasting of the programme in such a manner that the broadcast programme-associated data is transmitted to the subscriber terminal so that the subscriber terminal receives the broadcast programme-associated data, but does not use the broadcast programme-associated data until after a permission to do so has been obtained; wherein permission to use the broadcast programme-associated data is timed in relation to a clock in the subscriber terminal.

However, Yamaguchi et al., in the same field of endeavor, teaches wherein the transmission of the broadcast programme-associated data is synchronized with the broadcasting of the programme in such a manner that the broadcast programme-associated data is transmitted to the subscriber terminal so that the subscriber terminal receives the broadcast programme-associated data, but does not use the broadcast programme-associated data until after a permission to do so has been obtained (paragraph 0065, lines 1-31); wherein permission to use the broadcast programme-associated data is timed in relation to a clock (reproduction time control unit is interpreted to be the clock) in the subscriber terminal (23 in figure 1 and 2, abstract).

One of ordinary skill in the art would have clearly recognized that in order to control the broadcasting of a transmitted program, the reproduction of the transmitted program at the subscriber terminal should be established on the basis of the permission

from the server. To establish and control the connection between the mobile unit and the network through the base station, it would have been obvious to one ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to control the reproduction of the broadcasting program at the subscriber terminal as taught by Yamaguchi in picture and sound decoding apparatus picture and sound encoding apparatus and information transmission system. By doing so the system would maintain the traffic load in the system and also, it will provide better security for the subscribers.

Regarding claim 38:

Noreen et al. further discloses wherein the method also comprises:

- transferring the broadcast program-associated data from the broadcasting system to the server (paragraph 69, lines 39-44).

Regarding claim 39:

Noreen et al. further discloses wherein:

- the broadcast program-associated data comprises at least one of the following: text, sound, stationary picture, moving picture (the moving picture is interpreted as video) (paragraph 0045, line 3-9 and paragraph 0079, lines 8-12).

Regarding claim 40:

Noreen et al. further discloses wherein:

- the broadcast program-associated data comprises information defining the broadcasting time of the program (paragraph 0049, lines 4-11).

Regarding claim 41:

Noreen et al further discloses wherein the method also comprises:

- starting the presentation of the program in the subscriber terminal on the basis of the information defining the broadcasting time (paragraph 0049, lines 4-15).

Regarding claim 42:

Noreen et al. further discloses wherein:

- the method also comprises: storing the program in the subscriber terminal on the basis of the information defining the broadcasting time (paragraph 0084, lines 26-34).

Regarding claim 43:

Noreen et al further discloses wherein the method also comprises:

- maintaining in the server a list of subscriber terminals that receive the broadcast program-associated data (subscriber database is interpreted as a server to maintain a list of subscriber terminals that receive the broadcast program-associated data) (figure 3, 205, paragraph 0052, lines 44-5.

mobile terminal.

Regarding claim 49:

Noreen et al. further discloses wherein:

- the program comprises a radio program (figure 1, 102, 102N),
- the broadcast program-associated data comprises data associated with a radio program (figure 11, 308),
- the broadcasting system comprises a radio broadcasting system (figure 1, 102), the program receiver comprises a radio receiver (figure 15, 324),

- and the broadcasting system broadcasting path comprises a specific frequency defined for the radio broadcasting system (paragraph 0052, line 10-11).

Regarding claim 52:

As shown in figure 1, Noreen et al. discloses a system for broadcasting a program, the system comprising:

- a broadcasting system configured to broadcast a program over a broadcasting path of the broadcasting system (figure 1, paragraph 0046, lines 1-6);
- a subscriber terminal of a cellular radio network that comprises a program receiver configured to receive a program from the broadcasting path of the broadcasting system (figure 11, 324, paragraph 0047, lines 9-11);
- a server (broadcaster identification database is interpreted a server) (figure 3, 200) configured to process broadcast program-associated data, which the server is configured to process synchronization information that defines the synchronization of the transmission of the broadcast program-associated data with the broadcasting of the program (paragraph 0053, line 20-32); and
- a cellular radio network (figure 8, 220) configured to receive from the server (figure 3, 200) the broadcast program-associated data and synchronization information and which cellular radio network comprises a base station (figure 8, 224, paragraph 0060, lines 4-7) configured to transmit at a specific frequency defined for the cellular radio network (carrier frequency is interpreted as specific frequency) (paragraph 0060, lines 12-15) the broadcast program-associated data in such a manner that the transmission of the broadcast program-associated data is synchronized with the

broadcasting of the program according to the synchronization information (paragraph 0053, line 1-32); and

- the subscriber terminal of the cellular radio network also comprises a cellular radio network transceiver (figure 15 (410), paragraph 0074, lines 5-8) configured to receive the broadcast program-associated data at a specific frequency (the carrier frequency is interpreted as specific frequency)((paragraph 0060, lines 12-15) defined for the cellular radio network.

Noreen et al. discloses all of the subject matter as described above except for specifically teaching wherein the transmission of the broadcast programme-associated data is synchronized with the broadcasting of the programme in such a manner that the broadcast programme-associated data is transmitted to the subscriber terminal so that the subscriber terminal receives the broadcast programme-associated data, but does not use the broadcast programme-associated data until after a permission to do so has been obtained; (paragraph 0065, lines 1-31); wherein permission to use the broadcast programme-associated data is timed in relation to a clock (reproduction time control unit is interpreted to be the clock) in the subscriber terminal (23 in figure 1 and 2, abstract).

However, Yamaguchi et al., in the same field of endeavor, teaches wherein the transmission of the broadcast programme-associated data is synchronized with the broadcasting of the programme in such a manner that the broadcast programme-associated data is transmitted to the subscriber terminal so that the subscriber terminal receives the broadcast programme-associated data, but does not use the broadcast programme-associated data until after a permission to do so has been obtained;

(paragraph 0065, lines 1-31); wherein permission to use the broadcast programme-associated data is timed in relation to a clock (reproduction time control unit is interpreted to be the clock) in the subscriber terminal (23 in figure 1 and 2, abstract).

One of ordinary skill in the art would have clearly recognized that in order to control the broadcasting of a transmitted program, the reproduction of the transmitted program at the subscriber terminal should be established on the basis of the permission from the server. To establish and control the connection between the mobile unit and the network through the base station, it would have been obvious to one ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to control the reproduction of the broadcasting program at the subscriber terminal as taught by Yamaguchi in picture and sound decoding apparatus picture and sound encoding apparatus and information transmission system. By doing so the system would maintain the traffic load in the system and also, it will provide better security for the subscribers.

Regarding claim 53:

Noreen et al. further discloses wherein:

- the broadcasting system is configured to transfer the broadcast program-associated data to the server, and the server is configured to receive the broadcast program-associated data from the broadcasting system (paragraph 69, lines 39-44).

Regarding claim 54:

Noreen et al. further discloses wherein the broadcast program-associated data comprises: at least one of the following: text, sound, stationary picture, moving picture

(the moving picture is interpreted as video) (paragraph 0045, line 3-9 and paragraph 0079, lines 8-12).

Regarding claim 55:

Noreen et al. further discloses wherein the broadcast program-associated data comprises: information defining the broadcasting time of the program. (paragraph 0049, lines 4-11).

Regarding claim 56:

Noreen et al. further discloses wherein: a user interface of the subscriber terminal (paragraph 0017, lines 3-6) is configured to start presenting the program on the basis of the information defining the broadcasting time (paragraph 0049, lines 4-15).

Regarding claim 57:

Noreen et al. further discloses wherein: the subscriber terminal comprises a memory, and the subscriber terminal is configured to store the program into the memory on the basis of the information defining the broadcasting time (paragraph 0084, lines 26-34).

Regarding claim 58:

Noreen et al. further discloses wherein: the server is configured to maintain a list of subscriber terminals that receive the broadcast program-associated data (subscriber database is interpreted as a server to maintain a list of subscriber terminals that receive the broadcast program-associated data) (figure 3, 205, paragraph 0052, lines 44-50).

Regarding claim 64:

Noreen et al. further discloses wherein:

- the program comprises a radio program (figure 1, 102, 102N);
- the broadcast program-associated data comprises data associated with a radio program (figure 11, 308);
- the broadcasting system comprises a radio broadcasting system (figure 1, 102),
- the program receiver comprises a radio receiver (figure 11, 324),
- and the broadcasting system broadcasting path comprises a specific frequency defined for the radio broadcasting system (paragraph 0052, line 10-11).

Regarding claim 67:

As shown in figure 1, Noreen et al. discloses a system for broadcasting a program, the system comprising:

- a broadcasting system configured to broadcast a program over a broadcasting path of the broadcasting system (figure 1, paragraph 0046, lines 1-6);
- a server (the database is interpreted a server) (paragraph 0065, lines 1-6) configured to process broadcast program-associated data, said server is configured to process synchronization information that defines the synchronization of the transmission of the broadcast program-associated data with the broadcasting of the program (paragraph 0053, line 20-32); and
- a cellular radio network configured to receive from the server the broadcast program-associated data and synchronization information, said cellular radio network comprises a base station configured to transmit at a specific frequency

defined for the cellular radio network the broadcast program-associated data in such a manner that the transmission of the broadcast program-associated data is synchronized with the broadcasting of the program according to the synchronization information (paragraph 0053, line 1-32).

Noreen et al. discloses all of the subject matter as described above except for specifically teaching wherein the transmission of the broadcast programme-associated data is synchronized with the broadcasting of the programme in such a manner that the broadcast programme-associated data is transmitted to the subscriber terminal so that the subscriber terminal receives the broadcast programme-associated data, but does not use the broadcast programme-associated data until after a permission to do so has been obtained; wherein permission to use the broadcast programme-associated data is timed in relation to a clock in the subscriber terminal.

However, Yamaguchi et al., in the same field of endeavor, teaches wherein the transmission of the broadcast programme-associated data is synchronized with the broadcasting of the programme in such a manner that the broadcast programme-associated data is transmitted to the subscriber terminal so that the subscriber terminal receives the broadcast programme-associated data, but does not use the broadcast programme-associated data until after a permission to do so has been obtained; (paragraph 0065, lines 1-31); wherein permission to use the broadcast programme-associated data is timed in relation to a clock (reproduction time control unit is interpreted to be the clock) in the subscriber terminal (23 in figure 1 and 2, abstract).

One of ordinary skill in the art would have clearly recognized that in order to control the broadcasting of a transmitted program, the reproduction of the transmitted program at the subscriber terminal should be established on the basis of the permission from the server. To establish and control the connection between the mobile unit and the network through the base station, it would have been obvious to one ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to control the reproduction of the broadcasting program at the subscriber terminal as taught by Yamaguchi in picture and sound decoding apparatus picture and sound encoding apparatus and information transmission system. By doing so the system would maintain the traffic load in the system and also, it will provide better security for the subscribers.

Regarding claim 68:

Noreen et al. further discloses wherein:

- the program comprises a radio program (figure 1, 102, 102N), the broadcast program-associated data comprises data associated with a radio program (figure 11, 308),
- the broadcasting system comprises a radio broadcasting system (figure 1, 102), and
- the broadcasting system broadcasting path comprises a specific frequency defined for the radio broadcasting system (paragraph 0052, line 10-11).

Regarding claim 70:

As shown in figure 1, Noreen et al. discloses a subscriber terminal of a cellular radio network for receiving a program, the subscriber terminal (mobile unit is interpreted as subscriber terminal) (paragraph 004, lines 6-9) comprising:

- a program receiver (figure 15, 324) configured to receive a program from the broadcast path of a broadcasting system (figure 1, 102); and
- a cellular radio network transceiver (figure 15, 410) configured to receive broadcast program-associated data at a specific frequency (carrier frequency is interpreted to be the specific frequency)(paragraph 0011, line 33-36) defined for the cellular radio network (communication network is interpreted to be the cellular network) (figure 15, 406);

Noreen et al. discloses all of the subject matter as described above except for specifically teaching wherein the reception of the broadcast program-associated data is synchronized with the reception of the program in such a manner that the cellular radio network is configured to receive the broadcast program-associated data and is further configured to receive a permission for using the broadcast program associated data transmitted to the subscriber terminal so that the subscriber terminal receives the broadcast programme-associated data, but does not use the broadcast programme-associated data until after said permission to do so has been obtained; wherein permission to use the broadcast programme-associated data is timed in relation to a clock in the subscriber terminal.

However, Yamaguchi et al., in the same field of endeavor teaches, wherein the reception of the broadcast program-associated data is synchronized with the reception of the program in such a manner that the cellular radio network is configured to receive the broadcast program-associated data and is further configured to receive a permission for using the broadcast program associated data transmitted to the

subscriber terminal so that the subscriber terminal receives the broadcast programme-associated data, but does not use the broadcast programme-associated data until after said permission to do so has been obtained; (paragraph 0065, lines 1-31); wherein permission to use the broadcast programme-associated data is timed in relation to a clock (reproduction time control unit is interpreted to be the clock) in the subscriber terminal (23 in figure 1 and 2, abstract)

One of ordinary skill in the art would have clearly recognized that in order to control the broadcasting of a transmitted program, the reproduction of the transmitted program at the subscriber terminal should be established on the basis of the permission from the server. To establish and control the connection between the mobile unit and the network through the base station, it would have been obvious to one ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to control the reproduction of the broadcasting program at the subscriber terminal as taught by Yamaguchi in picture and sound decoding apparatus picture and sound encoding apparatus and information transmission system. By doing so the system would maintain the traffic load in the system and also, it will provide better security for the subscribers.

Regarding claim 71:

Noreen et al. further discloses wherein:

- the subscriber terminal (mobile unit is interpreted to be the subscriber terminal) (paragraph 004, lines 6-9) also comprises a specific user application, with which the user easily manages the reception of the program and the broadcast programme-associated data (the user application is interpreted to be a software which can be

downloaded in the memory of the mobile unit. Most of the mobile unit has this functionality) (paragraph 0084, lines 26-34).

Regarding claim 72:

Noreen et al. further discloses wherein:

the user application is installed into the subscriber terminal (mobile unit is interpreted to be the subscriber terminal) (paragraph 004, lines 6-9) at the factory or downloaded to the subscriber terminal later by the vendor of the subscriber terminal, the cellular radio network operator or the user of the subscriber terminal (the user application is interpreted to a software which can be downloaded in the memory of the mobile unit. Most of the mobile unit has this functionality) (paragraph 0084, lines 26-34).

Regarding claim 73:

Noreen et al. further discloses wherein:

the user application is personalized with the user profile of the user in such a manner that the type of the broadcast program-associated data that the subscriber terminal receives is specified in the user profile (user profile is interpreted to be an identification database which stores list of broadcasting programs and broadcasting data) (paragraph 0075, line 1-13).

Regarding claim 74:

Noreen et al. further discloses wherein:

the subscriber terminal (mobile unit is interpreted to be the subscriber terminal) (paragraph 004, lines 6-9) is configured to download ready-made user profiles (user profile is interpreted as an identification database which stores list of broadcasting

programs and broadcasting data) (paragraph 0075, line 1-13) from the mobile server (figure 16, 378).

Regarding claim 75:

Noreen et al. further discloses wherein:

for each user profile, a unique identifier is defined (subscriber identifier is interpreted to be a unique identifier) (paragraph 0054, lines 11-14), by means of which it is possible to identify the user application in each subscriber terminal (mobile unit is interpreted to be the subscriber terminal) (paragraph 004, lines 6-9).

Regarding claim 76:

Noreen et al. further discloses wherein:

when starting, the user application (the user application is interpreted to a software which can be downloaded in the memory of the mobile unit. Most of the mobile unit has this functionality) (paragraph 0084, lines 26-34) is configured to offer the user the option of selecting a station (paragraph 0074, lines 31-34).

Regarding claim 77:

Noreen et al. further discloses wherein:

- the user application is configured to find out the cell identifier implemented by the base station (paragraph 0011, lines 26-29),
- to transmit the identifier to the mobile server (client information database is interpreted to be the server) (paragraph 0011, lines 29-35), and
- to receive from the mobile server a list of stations received in the cell in question (paragraph 0011, line 29-35).

Regarding claim 78:

Noreen et al. further discloses wherein:

the user application is configured to receive from the mobile server a list of audible stations in the location according to the location information of the subscriber terminal (paragraph 0011, line 29-35).

Regarding claim 79:

Noreen et al. further discloses wherein:

- the receiver (figure 15, 324) of the subscriber terminal (mobile unit is interpreted to be the subscriber terminal) (paragraph 004, lines 6-9) is configured to scan through the frequency spectrum and to transmit the scanning results or the frequencies of the receivable stations (paragraph 004, lines 29-32) to the mobile server, and
- to receive on the basis of the transmitted information a list of receivable stations defined by the mobile station (paragraph 004, lines 31-41).

Regarding claim 80:

Noreen et al. further discloses wherein:

- the user interface (figure 15, 364, paragraph 0015, lines 3-6) of the subscriber terminal (mobile unit is interpreted to be the subscriber terminal) (paragraph 004, lines 6-9) is configured to receive the name of the location entered by the user (figure 11, 324), and
- the user application is configured to transmit (figure 11, 394) (the transmitter transmit data containing broadcasting information such as name and location) the name in

question to the mobile server (broadcaster identification database contains information regarding the broadcasters) (figure 11, 372), and

- to receive the station list of the location transmitted by the mobile Server.

Regarding claim 81:

Noreen et al. further discloses wherein:

- the program comprises a radio program, the broadcast program-associated data comprises data associated with a radio program (paragraph 0045, lines 6-9), and the broadcasting system broadcasting path comprises a radio broadcasting system (figure 1).

Regarding claims 83, 85, 87, and 89:

Noreen et al. discloses all of the subject matter as described above except for specifically teaching wherein permission to use the broadcast programme-associated data is obtained from the server.

However, Yamaguchi et al., in the same field of endeavor, teaches wherein permission to use the broadcast programme-associated data is obtained from the server (transmission terminal is interpreted to be the server) (paragraph 0065, lines 1-31).

One of ordinary skill in the art would have clearly recognized that in order to control the broadcasting of a transmitted program, the reproduction of the transmitted program at the subscriber terminal should be established on the basis of the permission from the server. To establish and control the connection between the mobile unit and

the network through the base station, it would have been obvious to one ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to control the reproduction of the broadcasting program at the subscriber terminal as taught by Yamaguchi in picture and sound decoding apparatus picture and sound encoding apparatus and information transmission system. By doing so the system would maintain the traffic load in the system and also, it will provide better security for the subscribers.

6. Claims 44-47, 50, 59-62, and 65 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Noreen et al. and Yamaguchi et al. as applied to claims 37 and 52 above, and further in view of Tatsuji et al. (US Patent Number 2002/0151271).

Regarding claim 44:

Noreen et al. discloses all of the subject matter as described above except for specifically teaching a method as claimed in claim 77, wherein the method also comprises: establishing from the subscriber terminal a return channel through the base station to the server.

However, Tatsuji et al., in the same field of endeavor, teaches that transmission and reception of the data is carried out after a channel is established between the server (figure 5, 5) and portable terminal (channel is interpreted to be return channel and portable terminal is interpreted as subscriber terminal) (paragraph 0161, lines 1-4).

One of ordinary skill in the art would have clearly recognized that in order to establish a communication link between a mobile unit and a base station, the mobile unit sends a connection request with network via base station using access channel. The network responds to the mobile's request through the base station using an access grant channel. To establish a connection between the mobile unit and the network through the base station, it would have been obvious to one ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use the wireless communication connection request method and theory as taught by Tasuji to establish the link between the mobile terminal, the server and broadcasting station. In doing so the, the mobile terminal would transmit and receive data to and from the broadcasting station.

Regarding claim 45:

Noreen et al. further discloses A method as claimed in claim 44, wherein the method also comprises:

- order a given program for broadcasting at a specific frequency defined for the cellular radio network. (paragraph 0013, lines 8-10) (carrier frequency is interpreted as specific frequency) (paragraph 0049, lines 5-8).

Noreen et al. discloses all of the subject matter as described above except for specifically teaching using the return channel to order a given program.

However, Tatsuji et al., in the same field of endeavor, teaches that that transmission and reception of the data is carried out after a channel is established between the server (figure 5, 5) and portable terminal (channel is interpreted as a return

channel and portable terminal is interpreted as subscriber terminal) (paragraph 0161, lines 1-4).

One of ordinary skill in the art would have clearly recognized that in order to establish a communication link between a mobile unit and a base station, the mobile unit sends a connection request with network via base station using access channel. The network responds to the mobile's request through the base station using an access grant channel. To establish a connection between the mobile unit and the network through the base station, it would have been obvious to one ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use the wireless communication connection request method and theory as taught by Tasuji to establish the link between the mobile terminal, the server and broadcasting station. In doing so the, the mobile terminal would transmit and receive data to and from the broadcasting station. Also, by establishing a wireless communication channels, mobile terminal would be able to place purchase order using the mobile terminal.

Regarding Claim 46:

Noreen et al. discloses all of the subject matter as described above except for specifically teaching wherein the method also comprises using the return channel to transfer program-associated feedback information from the subscriber terminal to the broadcasting system

However, Tatsuji et al., in the same field of endeavor, teaches wherein the method also comprises: using the return channel (channel is interpreted as a return channel) (paragraph 0161, lines 1-4) to transfer program-associated feedback

information from the subscriber terminal to the broadcasting system (data is interpreted to be feedback information) (paragraph 0059, line 6-8).

One of ordinary skill in the art would have clearly recognized that in order to send and receive any type of data whether it is feedback information or broadcasting data, a communication link between a mobile unit and broadcasting system need to be established via a communication channel such as access channel (RACH). Once the connection is established between the mobile and the network via access channel, the mobile unit uses traffic channel (TCH) to sends data or any other information to network. In order to send data or feedback information from mobile unit to the broadcasting system, it would have been obvious to one ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use the wireless communication connection request method and theory as taught by Tasuji to establish the link between the mobile terminal, the server, and broadcasting station. In doing so the, the mobile terminal would send and receive data from and to the broadcasting station. Also, by establishing a wireless communication channels, mobile terminal would be able to place purchase order using the mobile terminal.

Regarding claim 47:

Noreen et al. further discloses method of making a purchase associated with an advertisement presented in the program and/or broadcast program-associated data (paragraph 004, lines 14-20).

Noreen et al. discloses all of the subject matter as described above except for specifically teaching using the return channel return channel.

However, Tatsuji et al., in the same field of endeavor, teaches that to use a return channel (channel is interpreted as a return channel) (paragraph 0161, lines 1-4) to make a purchase associated with an advertisement presented in the program and/or broadcast program-associated data.

One of ordinary skill in the art would have clearly recognized that in order to send and receive any type of data whether it is feedback information or broadcasting data, a communication link between a mobile unit and broadcasting system need to be established via a communication channel such as access channel (RACH). Once the connection is established between the mobile and the network via access channel, the mobile unit uses traffic channel (TCH) to sends data or any other information to network. In order to send data or feedback information from mobile unit to the broadcasting system, it would have been obvious to one ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use the wireless communication connection request method and theory as taught by Tasuji to establish the link between the mobile terminal, the server, and broadcasting station. In doing so the, the mobile terminal would send and receive data from and to the broadcasting station. Also, by establishing a wireless communication channels, mobile terminal would be able to place purchase order using the

Regarding claim 50:

Noreen et al. further discloses a method for broadcast program-associated data for broadcasting in a digital radio at a specific data channel or as subsidiary

transmissions to an FM sub-carrier (carrier frequency is interpreted as specific data channel) (figure 1, paragraph 0047, lines 1-7 and paragraph 0049, lines 6-9).

Noreen et al. discloses all of the subject matter as described above except for specifically teaching the method for multiplexing the radio program.

However Tatsuji et al. in the same field of endeavor, teaches the method for multiplexing the radio program for digital radio broadcasting (paragraph 0029, lines 5-7).

One of ordinary skill in the art would have clearly recognized that in order to receive digital radio broadcasting intended for a mobile terminal, the transmitted signal should be multiplexed. In doing so the one channel of the digital radio broadcast is separated into several segments. Of those segments some of them are allocated to the digital radio broadcasting and the remainder of those segments are allocated to the mobile units. To receive digital radio broadcasting into a mobile unit, it would have been obvious to one ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use the multiplexing technique on the transmitted signal as taught by Tasuji and forward it to the mobile units via mobile communication network. Additionally, multiplexing the transmission of the digital broadcasting via mobile communication provides convenient means to receive the digital radio broadcasting signals intended for a mobile units.

Regarding claim 59:

Noreen et al. further discloses, wherein: the cellular radio network transceiver of the subscriber terminal (figure 15, 410) and the base station (figure 1, 108) (the ground station is interpreted to be the base station).

Noreen et al. discloses all of the subject matter as described above except for specifically teaching to establish a return channel through the base station to the server, and the base station is configured to receive the return channel.

However, Tatsuji et al., in the same field of endeavor, teaches that transmission and reception of the data is carried out after a channel is established between the server (figure 5,5) and portable terminal (channel is interpreted as a return channel and portable terminal is interpreted as subscriber terminal) (paragraph 0161, lines 1-4).

One of ordinary skill in the art would have clearly recognized that in order to establish a communication link between a mobile unit and a base station, the mobile unit sends a connection request to network via base station using access channel. The network responds to the mobile's request through the base station using an access grant channel. To establish a connection between the mobile unit and the network through the base station, it would have been obvious to one ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use the wireless communication connection request method and theory as taught by Tasuji to establish the link between the mobile terminal, the server and broadcasting station. In doing so the, the mobile terminal would transmit and receive data from and to the broadcasting station.

Regarding claim 60:

Noreen et al. further discloses a system as claimed in claim 59, wherein

- the subscriber terminal is configured to order a given program for broadcasting (paragraph 0013, lines 8-10) at a specific frequency defined for the cellular radio

network(carrier frequency is interpreted as specific frequency) (paragraph 0049, lines 5-8).

Noreen et al. discloses all of the subject matter as described above except for specifically teaching using the return channel to order a given program and the server is configured to receive the program order.

However, Tatsuji et al., in the same field of endeavor, teaches that transmission and reception of the data is carried out after a channel is established between the server and portable terminal (channel is interpreted as a return channel and portable terminal is interpreted as subscriber terminal) (paragraph 0161, lines 1-4).

One of ordinary skill in the art would have clearly recognized that in order to establish a communication link between a mobile unit and a base station, the mobile unit sends a connection request with network via base station using access channel. The network responds to the mobile's request through the base station using an access grant channel. To establish a connection between the mobile unit and the network through the base station, it would have been obvious to one ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use the wireless communication connection request method and theory as taught by Tasuji to establish the link between the mobile terminal, the server and broadcasting station. In doing so the, the mobile terminal would transmit and receive data from and to the broadcasting station. The mobile server is used to store and convert the broadcasting data in a format that can be reproduced by the mobile terminals. Also, by establishing the wireless communication channel, mobile terminal would be able to place purchase order using the mobile terminal.

Regarding claim 61:

Noreen et al. discloses all of the subject matter as described above except for specifically teaching wherein the subscriber terminal is configured to use a return channel to transfer program-associated feedback information from the subscriber terminal to the broadcasting system and the broadcasting system is configured to receive the program-associated feedback information from the subscriber terminal.

However, Tatsuji et al., in the same field of endeavor, teaches that wherein the subscriber terminal is configured to use a return channel (channel is interpreted as a return channel) (paragraph 0161, lines 1-4) to transfer program-associated feedback information from the subscriber terminal to the broadcasting system and the broadcasting system is configured to receive the program-associated feedback information from the subscriber terminal (data is interpreted as feedback information) (paragraph 0059, line 6-8).

One of ordinary skill in the art would have clearly recognized that in order to send and receive any type of data whether it is feedback information or broadcasting data, a communication link between a mobile unit and broadcasting system need to be established via a wireless communication channel such as access channel (RACH). Once the connection is established between the mobile unit and the network via access channel, the mobile uses traffic channel (TCH) to sends data or any other information to network. In order to send data or feedback information from mobile unit to the broadcasting system, it would have been obvious to one ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use the wireless communication connection request

method and theory as taught by Tasuji to establish the link between the mobile terminal, the server, and broadcasting station. In doing so the, the mobile terminal would transmit and receive data from and to the broadcasting station. The mobile server is used to store and convert the broadcasting data in a format that can be reproduced by the mobile terminals. Also, by establishing the wireless communication channel, mobile terminal would be able to place purchase order using the mobile terminal.

Regarding claim 62:

Noreen et al. further discloses wherein the subscriber terminal is configured to use a return channel to make a purchase associated with an advertisement presented in the program and/or broadcast program-associated data (paragraph 004, lines 14-20).

Noreen et al. discloses all of the subject matter as described above except for specifically teaching using the return channel return channel, and the server is configured to receive the purchase information from the subscriber terminal.

However, Tatsuji et al., in the same field of endeavor, teaches that to use a return channel (channel is interpreted as a return channel) (column 0161, lines 1-4) and the server is configured to receive the purchase information from the subscriber terminal (figure 2).

One of ordinary skill in the art would have clearly recognized that in order to send and receive any type of data or to make any transaction such as placing a purchase order, a communication link between a mobile unit and broadcasting system need to be established via a wireless communication channel such as access channel (RACH). Once the connection is established between the mobile and the network via access

channel, the mobile uses traffic channel (TCH) to sends data or any other information to network. In order to send a purchase order from mobile unit to the broadcasting system, it would have been obvious to one ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use the wireless communication connection request method and theory as taught by Tasuji to establish the link between the mobile terminal, the server, and broadcasting station. In doing so the, the mobile terminal would transmit and receive data from and to the broadcasting station. Moreover, the mobile server is used to store and convert the broadcasting data in a format that can be reproduced by the mobile terminals. In addition, the server contains all the billing and user information. Also, by establishing the wireless communication channel, mobile would be able to place purchase order using the mobile terminal.

Regarding claim 65:

Noreen et al. further discloses wherein the server is configured to multiplex the radio program and broadcast program-associated data for broadcasting in a digital radio at a specific data channel or as subsidiary transmissions to an FM subcarrier (carrier frequency is interpreted as specific data channel) (figure 1, paragraph 0047, lines 1-7 and paragraph 0049, lines 6-9).

Noreen et al. discloses all of the subject matter as described above except for specifically teaching to multiplex the radio program.

However, Tatsuji et al. in the same field of endeavor, teaches that the server is configured to multiplex the radio program and broadcast program-associated data for broadcasting in a digital radio broadcasting (paragraph 0029, lines 5-7).

One of ordinary skill in the art would have clearly recognized that in order to receive digital radio broadcasting intended for a mobile terminal, the transmitted signal should be multiplexed. In doing so, one channel of the digital radio broadcast is separated into several segments. Of those segments, some of them are allocated to the digital radio broadcasting, and the remainder of those segments is allocated to the mobile units. To receive digital radio broadcasting in a mobile unit, it would have been obvious to one ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to multiplex the transmitted signal as taught by Tasuji and forward it to the mobile units via mobile communication network. Additionally, transmission of the multiplexed digital broadcasting via mobile communication network provides convenient means to receive the digital radio broadcasting signals intended for a mobile units.

7. Claims 44-47, 50, 59-62, and 65 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Noreen et al., Yamaguchi et al., and Tatsuji et al. as applied to claims 44 and 59 above, and further in view of Newell et al. (US Pub. Number 2002/0142764).

Regarding claim 48:

Noreen et al. and Yamaguchi et al. disclose all of the subject matter as described above except for specifically teaching wherein the method also comprises using the return channel to transfer to the server data related to a game to be played in the subscriber terminal.

However, Tatsuji et al. in the same field of endeavor, teaches wherein the method also comprises using the return channel to transfer to the server data related to a game to be played in the subscriber terminal (channel is interpreted as a return channel) (paragraph 0161, lines 1-4).

Noreen et al., Yamaguchi et al., and Tatsuji et al. disclose all of the subject matter as described above except for specifically teaching a game to be played in the subscriber terminal.

However, Newell et al. in the same field of endeavor, teaches to transfer to the server (paragraph 0023, lines 9-11) data related to a game to be played in the subscriber terminal (paragraph 0030, lines 1-5).

One of ordinary skill in the art would have clearly recognized that in order to send and receive any type of data such as entertainment data or to make any transaction such as placing a purchase order, a communication link between a mobile unit and broadcasting system need to be established via a communication channel such as access channel (RACH). Once the connection is established between the mobile and the network via access channel, the mobile uses traffic channel (TCH) to sends data or any information to network. In order to send data or feedback information from mobile unit to the broadcasting system, it would have been obvious to one ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use the wireless communication connection request method and theory as taught by Tasuji to establish the link between the mobile terminal, the server, and broadcasting station. In doing so the, the mobile terminal would transmit and receive data from and to the broadcasting station. Also, by

establishing the wireless communication channels, the subscriber of the mobile terminal would be able to place purchase order and receive entertainment data such as games into the mobile terminals.

Regarding claim 63:

Noreen et al. and Yamaguchi et al. disclose all of the subject matter as described above except for specifically teaching wherein the subscriber terminal is configured to transfer to the server by using the return channel data related to a game to be played in the subscriber terminal, and the server is configured to receive the data related to the game from the subscriber terminal.

However, Tatsuji et al. in the same field of endeavor, teaches wherein the subscriber terminal is configured to transfer to the server by using the return channel data related to a game to be played in the subscriber terminal, and the server is configured to receive the data related to the game from the subscriber terminal (channel is interpreted as a return channel) (paragraph 0161, lines 1-4).

Noreen et al., Yamaguchi et al., and Tatsuji et al. disclose all of the subject matter as described above except for specifically teaching the subscriber terminal is configured to transfer to the server data related to a game to be played in the subscriber terminal, and the server is configured to receive the data related to the game from the subscriber terminal.

However, Newell et al. in the same field of endeavor teaches subscriber terminal is configured to transfer to the server (paragraph 0023, lines 9-11) data related to a game to be played in the subscriber terminal (paragraph 0030, lines 1-5).

One of ordinary skill in the art would have clearly recognized that in order to send and receive any type of data such as entertainment data or to make any transaction such as placing a purchase order, a communication link between a mobile unit and broadcasting system need to be established via a communication channel such as access channel (RACH). Once the connection is established between the mobile unit and the network via access channel, the mobile uses traffic channel (TCH) to send and receive data or any other information to/from network. In order to send and receive data to/from mobile unit to the broadcasting system, it would have been obvious to one ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use the wireless communication connection request method and theory as taught by Tasuji to establish the link between the mobile terminal, the server, and broadcasting station. In doing so the, the mobile terminal would send and receive data from and to the broadcasting station. Also, by establishing the wireless communication channels, the subscriber of the mobile terminal would be able to place purchase order and receive entertainment data such as games into the mobile terminals.

8. Claims 82 and 91 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Noreen et al. in view of Yamaguchi et al., and further in view of Langberg et al. (US Patent Number 5,852,630).

Regarding claim 82:

As shown in figure 1, Noreen et al discloses:

- received by a programme receiver of the subscriber terminal (the mobile unit is interpreted as subscriber terminal) from a broadcast path of a broadcasting system (figure 1, 102); and
- to process broadcast programme-associated data received by a cellular radio network transceiver of the subscriber terminal (410 in figure 15) at a specific frequency (carrier frequency is interpreted as specific frequency) defined for the cellular radio network (324 in figure 1, 320 in figure 11, paragraph 0046, lines 1-5, figure 1, paragraph 0046, lines 1-6),

Noreen et al. discloses all of the subject matter as described above except for specifically teaching wherein the reception of the broadcast programme-associated data is synchronized with the reception of the programme in such a manner that the subscriber terminal receives the broadcast programme associated data, but does not use the broadcast programme-associated data until after said permission to do so has been obtained, and wherein permission to use the broadcast programme-associated data is timed in relation to a clock in the subscriber terminal.

However, Yamaguchi et al., in the same field of endeavor, teaches wherein the reception of the broadcast programme-associated data is synchronized with the reception of the programme in such a manner that the subscriber terminal receives the broadcast programme associated data, but does not use the broadcast programme-associated data until after said permission to do so has been obtained (paragraph 0065, lines 1-31), and wherein permission to use the broadcast programme-associated data

is timed in relation to a clock (reproduction time control unit is interpreted to be the clock) in the subscriber terminal 23 in figure 1 and 2, abstract).

One of ordinary skill in the art would have clearly recognized that in order to control the broadcasting of a transmitted program, the reproduction of the transmitted program at the subscriber terminal should be established on the basis of the permission from the server. To establish and control the connection between the mobile unit and the network through the base station, it would have been obvious to one ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to control the reproduction of the broadcasting program at the subscriber terminal as taught by Yamaguchi in picture and sound decoding apparatus picture and sound encoding apparatus and information transmission system. By doing so the system would maintain the traffic load in the system and also, it will provide better security for the subscribers.

Noreen et al. and Yamaguchi et al. disclose all of the subject matter as described above except for the method written by a computer readable medium encoded with computer programs that control a subscriber terminal of a cellular radio network, the computer readable medium comprising a computer program configured to process a programme.

However, Langberg et al. teaches a computer program configured to process a programme and that the method and apparatus for a transceiver warm start activation procedure with precoding can be implemented in software stored in a computer-readable medium. The computer-readable medium is an electronic, magnetic, optical, or other physical device or means that can be contain or store a computer program for

use by or in connection with a computer-related system or method (column 3, lines 51-65). One skilled in the art would have clearly recognized that the method of Noreen et al. and Yamaguchi et al. would have been implemented in software. The implemented software would perform same function of the hardware for less expense, adaptability, and flexibility. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one ordinary skilled in the art at the time of the invention was made to use the software as taught by Langberg et al. in the Noreen et al. and Yamaguchi et al. in order to reduce cost and improve the adaptability and flexibility of the communication system.

Regarding claim 91:

Noreen et al. discloses all of the subject matter as described above except for specifically teaching wherein permission to use the broadcast programme-associated data is obtained from the server.

However, Yamaguchi et al., in the same field of endeavor, teaches wherein permission to use the broadcast programme-associated data is obtained from the server (transmission terminal is interpreted to be the server) (paragraph 0065, lines 1-31).

One of ordinary skill in the art would have clearly recognized that in order to control the broadcasting of a transmitted program, the reproduction of the transmitted program at the subscriber terminal should be established on the basis of the permission from the server. To establish and control the connection between the mobile unit and the network through the base station, it would have been obvious to one ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to control the reproduction of the

broadcasting program at the subscriber terminal as taught by Yamaguchi in picture and sound decoding apparatus picture and sound encoding apparatus and information transmission system. By doing so the system would maintain the traffic load in the system and also, it will provide better security for the subscribers.

Noreen et al. and Yamaguchi et al. disclose all of the subject matter as described above except for the method written by a computer readable medium.

However, Langberg et al. teaches a computer readable medium and that the method and apparatus for a transceiver warm start activation procedure with precoding can be implemented in software stored in a computer-readable medium. The computer-readable medium is an electronic, magnetic, optical, or other physical device or means that can contain or store a computer program for use by or in connection with a computer-related system or method (column 3, lines 51-65). One skilled in the art would have clearly recognized that the method of Noreen et al. and Yamaguchi et al. would have been implemented in software. The implemented software would perform same function of the hardware for less expense, adaptability, and flexibility. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one ordinary skilled in the art at the time of the invention was made to use the software as taught by Langberg et al. in the Noreen et al. and Yamaguchi et al. in order to reduce cost and improve the adaptability and flexibility of the communication system.

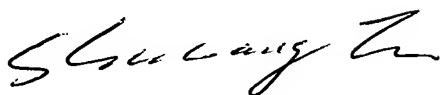
Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Kabir A. Timory whose telephone number is 571-270-1674. The examiner can normally be reached on 6:30 AM - 3:00 PM Monday-Friday.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Shuwang Liu can be reached on 571-272-3036. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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November 14, 2007



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